

Weather Forecast  
Fair, continued cool today, tonight and tomorrow.  
Temperatures today—High, 58, at 1:30 p.m.; low, 50, at 4:15 a.m. Yesterday—High, 66, at 4:25 p.m.; low, 54, at 5:20 a.m.  
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# Reich Borders Put Back to 1937, Allies Set Up Occupation Zones; Churchill Denies French Charge

## Joint Council Is Formed to Control Nation

(Text of statements on control of Germany on Page A-13.)

By GARNETT D. HORNER.

The American, British, Russian and French governments, proclaiming joint assumption of "supreme authority" over Germany, today formally rolled German frontiers back to the boundaries of December 31, 1937. The four governments set up a joint Allied control council to coordinate Allied military governments in four separate occupation zones and an inter-Allied governing authority for the joint administration of the "greater Berlin" area, which until now has been occupied only by the Russians. The control plan was announced simultaneously in Washington, Moscow, London and Paris.

The statements were released here through the State Department as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower left his Frankfurt-on-the-Main headquarters for the first meeting of the control council in Berlin today. A SHAEP announcement said Gen. Eisenhower went to the German capital as "commander of the forces of occupation."

Requirements Listed. A declaration of the "requirements" imposed on Germany by unconditional surrender, called for complete demilitarization, surrender of war criminals, all-inclusive Allied control over German life, and set out specifically that:

"Evacuation by the said forces (all German military and police formations) of all territory outside the frontiers of Germany as they existed on the 31st December, 1937, will proceed, according to instructions to be given by the Allied representatives."

Thus rolling German frontiers back to what they were before Hitler began expansion, the Reich, by annexing Austria and Czechoslovakia, the Allies announced that they will hereafter determine Germany's future boundaries and the status of any "area at present being part of German territory."

No Statement on Austria. No announcement was made regarding a joint control arrangement for Austria, which is expected to be set up in the fairly near future. Treatment of Austria presumably will be tempered by the Moscow declaration of 1943 which looked toward a restoration of Austrian freedom, depending on Austrian efforts in behalf of their own liberation.

The Austrian situation is complicated by the recent establishment of the Renner government in Vienna behind Red Army lines, which has not yet been contacted by representatives of the Allied representatives.

Two additional men from the district area have been reported killed in this war. See "On the Honor Roll," Page A-2.

(See KOBE, Page A-3.)

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## Churchill Reveals Reds Got Former U. S. Destroyers

Asserts Ships Were Given Instead of Italian Vessels

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 5.—Prime Minister Churchill disclosed today that Britain met Russian demands for part of the Italian fleet by turning over eight former American destroyers among other ships.

The United States also turned over some ships, mostly merchantmen, but also including the cruiser Milwaukee, Mr. Churchill told Commons.

The Russians, he said, raised the question of the disposition of the Italian Navy immediately after Italy's surrender. They asked for one battleship, one cruiser, eight destroyers, four submarines and 40,000 tons of merchant shipping.

Reached at Teheran. The agreement to turn ships over to Russia was reached at Teheran, he said.

Since Italian ships were built mostly for temperate waters of the Mediterranean, Mr. Churchill continued, it was decided that they would continue in service in the Allied cause, and an equivalent number of British warships and merchantmen would be delivered to the Red Navy on temporary loan. Mr. Churchill said this was the action taken:

"All of the merchant ships and all the warships with the exception (See SHIPS, Page A-6.)

(See SHIPS, Page A-6.)

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## Yanks Battling For Full Control Of Naha Airfield

Advances Reported In All Sections Of Okinawa Front

By the Associated Press.

GUAM, June 5.—American Doughboys and Marines, moving so swiftly that their supplies had to be parachuted from planes, fought today for complete possession of the big Naha airfield, a major prize of the bitter Okinawa campaign.

They swept over much of Southern Okinawa in efforts to split the remaining Japanese troops into small groups and forestall any renewed major resistance.

Smashing gains in all sections of the front, reported today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, were scored despite new heavy rains and deep mud. Advances ranged up to 5,000 yards—greatest of the entire invasion.

Admiral Nimitz, in a hearty message of "well done" to the officers and men of the 10th Army, foresaw the conclusion of the Okinawa campaign within the next "three or four days" if they "can maintain their high-speed maneuvers."

Opposition Slight. Little opposition was encountered, even by Maj. Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr.'s 6th Marine Division which in a surprise amphibious operation yesterday crossed Naha harbor to the Orokubi Peninsula, and quickly engulfed half of Naha airfield, west in the Ryukyu chain.

In American hands the airfield which has at least three long runways, will serve as an important base for bomber strikes against Japan proper, 325 miles to the north.

Associated Press Correspondent A. D. Hopkins, with the 4th Marine Regiment which executed the amphibious hop, wrote that the Marines found the operation easier than they expected, and casualties were light.

"Most of their trouble," he said, "was in getting over the coral reef which stretched out into the Pacific for 200 yards. Some amphibious tractors hung up on the reef."

Admiral Nimitz reported the Marines already had constructed bridges to Onoyama Island, in the center of Naha Harbor, and were moving reinforcements and supplies across to strengthen the position along a 1,200-yard beachhead on the southern shore.

There were indications that a fairly large group of Japanese troops was intact near the southern end of Naha airfield, for the Marines encountered considerable mortar and automatic weapon fire. They also ran into antipersonnel and land mines.

To the east, similar fire was encountered by Maj. Gen. Pedro A. del Valle's 1st Infantry Division, which banged ahead up to 1,000 yards near the center of the rapidly-changing line, capturing Kuchinda heights and the town of Tomusui.

## Never Stirred Up Trouble in Syria, He Declares

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 5.—Prime Minister Churchill today disputed Gen. de Gaulle's charge that the British had stirred up trouble in Syria and declared that Britain was ready to withdraw all her troops the moment a treaty was effected between France and the Levant states.

Mr. Churchill declared Britain had "absolutely no ambitions of any kind in the Levant States."

"We sought no territory there and no kind of advantage that was not given to any of the other nations of the world," he said.

The Prime Minister declared he preferred that only Britain, the United States and France negotiate the French-Levant dispute.

Turkey Shows Interest. Earlier today Turkey showed strong signs of interest in the dispute. The Istanbul press declared the Turkish government should be represented in any international conference summoned to settle the controversy.

Meanwhile, the French government decided to propose formally a conference of the Big Five to consider the entire Middle East problem.

Mr. Churchill declared "this would certainly cause a great deal of delay and would require very careful consideration on many grounds."

Mr. Churchill made his statement to Commons after explaining that "some harm" would be done by leaving unanswered some of the statements made by Gen. de Gaulle in a Paris press conference Saturday.

"Far from stirring up agitation in Levant States, our whole influence has been used in precisely the other direction," he declared. "The most strenuous and successful efforts have been made by the British Ministry at Beyrouth to produce a calmer atmosphere in which negotiations could be conducted for the settlement of outstanding questions between France and the Levant States."

The Prime Minister said that while Britain recognized France's "special position" in those states, that did not mean "we have undertaken to enforce that special position."

"We shall put no obstacle to it, either at the council table or in any other way, but our commitments and duties also extend throughout the Middle East," he said.



## Only 1% of Jap Suicide Planes Score Hits, Mitscher Says Here

Task Force Skipper Asserts Uniforms 'Were Burned Off'

By JOSEPH H. BAIRD.

Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, picturesque commander of Task Force 58, said today only 1 per cent of Japanese suicide bombers reach their target and that no combat vessel of the Pacific Fleet larger than a destroyer had been sunk by the Japs' last-ditch, desperate technique.

At the same time, the blue-eyed admiral, who has directed America's sea might in some of its most dramatic aerial blows in the Pacific, asked the American public to remember "this is not a one-sided war. Victory in Europe, he pointed out, only means the Nation must devote all of its concentrated might to the war against Japan."

Admiral Mitscher talked to about 100 reporters today in the Navy Department conference room. He was flanked on his right by Secretary of the Navy Forrestal and on his left by Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. E. A. Tamm.

He explained his dress uniform by saying it was the only one he had left. (See MITSCHER, Page A-14.)

## McAuliffe and Taylor, Military Training Plan

Heroes of Bastogne, Presented by VFW

Return Home Today Keeps Youths Home

Other D. C. Area Generals Also Here or Are Due Within a Few Days

By the Associated Press.

The two generals whose names are linked with beleaguered Bastogne—Maj. Gen. Anthony C. McAuliffe and Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor—both will be home in Washington today.

Gen. Taylor, who had come home for Christmas but was forced to leave on Christmas eve in his anxiety to rejoin his division bottled up in Bastogne, arrived at National Airport at 11:10 o'clock this morning.

Gen. McAuliffe, who, as acting commander of the 101st Division in Gen. Taylor's absence, replied to German surrender demands with the famous "Nuts" answer, will arrive by train from Philadelphia at 2:30 p.m. Gen. McAuliffe's wife lives at 4519 Yuma street N.W.

Also arriving by train from Philadelphia was Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, 5th Corps commander, who participated in Philadelphia's victory celebration yesterday. Gen. Huebner's home is at 3006 Columbia road N.W. He was due here at 2:35 p.m.

## Three Pistol Experts Link Fatal Bullets With Medley's Gun

Government Rests After Presenting Testimony On Marks on Weapons

By GEORGE KENNEDY.

The Government today rested its first-degree murder case against Joseph D. Medley after District Court testimony of three ballistics experts linked the two bullets that killed Mrs. Nancy Boyer on March 5 with a revolver which police said was in the possession of Medley when he was arrested in St. Louis.

The first of the three witnesses was Dr. Wilmer Souder, a physicist of 30 years' employment on the scientific staff of the Bureau of Standards.

He testified as an expert in the Hauptmann trial for the Lindbergh kidnapping at Flemington, N. J., and at the McFarland murder trial earlier this year in District Court. But a hot debate has been going on over what to do if Russia reaffirms its stand.

Even more they hope that Premier Stalin will agree there is no need for a veto on the right to discuss. But a hot debate has been going on over what to do if Russia reaffirms its stand.

Virtually all United States delegates except Mr. Stettinius, determined not to retreat from their stand that a single big power should not have a veto on the right to discuss. But a hot debate has been going on over what to do if Russia reaffirms its stand.

It is on the testimony of Dr. Souder and other experts that the Government hopes to complete an unbroken chain of circumstances that will send Medley to the electric chair for the shooting of Mrs. Boyer at her sixteenth street apartment in the early hours of March 6.

Mrs. Boyer was last seen alive by guests departing from a poker game at her apartment about 5 a.m. Her body was found when her apartment was entered on the night of March 8.

Dr. Souder held a small glass before his eye as he looked at one of the bullets on a cartridge case taken from Medley's revolver. He said:

"It's been filed off to some extent. He then looked at the death bullet and said: "These bullets, while they have been very distorted, bear similar file marks."

## U. S. Would Get French Aid in Veto Showdown

Lineup of 45 to 5 Against Russia On Issue Forecast

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—France would go along with the United States in event of a showdown between this country and Russia on the veto issue at the United Nations Conference, Chairman Paul-Boncour of the French delegation said today.

Any break between the United States and Russia would be agonizing to the French delegations, Mr. Paul-Boncour said in an interview, but France would vote with America, however reluctantly.

Another French delegate, commenting on this possibility, said, "It would be very annoying, but we would support the Americans."

"We have been with the Americans all along on this point. France and Russia have a 20-year alliance."

Mr. Paul-Boncour declared that should the United States and United States run counter in the veto question voting, the American position would be upheld by 45 to 5, with Russia, the Ukraine, White Russia, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia in the minority.

Secretary of State Stettinius was looking today to the White House for a decision on whether a showdown with Russia should be forced on the right of free discussion in a world security council.

Mr. Stettinius caught in a sharp difference of American opinion here. The outcome depends on what happens overnight in Moscow. Premier Stalin has been asked to reconsider his government's recent statement to the Big Five representatives at the United Nations Conference that any big power in the council should be able to veto discussion of any problem.

It is the conflict between this and an American-sponsored statement accepted by Britain, France and China, which has deadlocked the conference on the whole veto issue.

Hope for Prompt Decision. American officials hope that a Moscow decision will be forthcoming promptly. It could speed the work of the conference committee on remaining problems and possibly permit a windup by June 15.

Even more they hope that Premier Stalin will agree there is no need for a veto on the right to discuss. But a hot debate has been going on over what to do if Russia reaffirms its stand.

Urged to Move Cautiously. State Department advisers, however, are advocating that the delegation move cautiously, in order to avoid arousing new Russian fears and antagonisms, and avoid blowing up the issue unduly.

The effect of a real fight on the point, some delegates argue, would be to recapture from Russia some of the moral leadership which Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov won on such issues as a promise of "independence" for colonial peoples early in the conference.

Mr. Stettinius is reported to feel that a decision to make a fight is of such importance that it should be made by Mr. Truman as a matter of highest foreign policy.

The President's determination may be largely influenced, it appears here, by (1) what effect it might have on future harmony among the great powers and between them and the small nations and (2) how it would affect America's chosen role of mediator among the powers.

The Soviet delegation is wrestling with a similar problem. A spokesman (See SECURITY, Page A-14.)

The Navy Is Spending \$80,000,000 a Day to Win the War. How Many Bonds Are You Buying?